

Goodwin's Weekly

Vol. 26

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, APRIL 1, 1916

No. 16

Editorials

Real Preparedness

MUCH is being said in our country nowadays about preparedness, and the average person naturally construes that to mean to so fix things as to be able to meet an attack, come it in what form it may, from the outside.

It is not much of a feat for a great people to learn the manual of arms and to prepare a great store of war munitions. But that is but a branch of that thing which is called preparedness.

There is as much need of preparedness for peace as for war, for the former involves so much that when achieved, it is but a single step to the accomplishment of the latter.

In aristocratic England great stress is laid upon the sacredness of British citizenship. A few years ago the British government sent an army under one of its foremost generals into the heart of a barbarous empire, to rescue an imprisoned British citizen and to punish the dusky savage who had insulted and maltreated him. It was a splendid deed; but the chances are ten to one that the citizen, after having been rescued and brought home, might have starved to death for want of a place to work.

In Democratic America the citizen has a perfect right to do any legitimate thing, to aspire to any honor, but the state, having extended these privileges to the citizen, in effect says to him: "Now go out and rustle for yourself," and if the news comes that a citizen is, or a body of citizens are in jeopardy in a foreign country, the rule

Successful Men of Utah



AFINE, big-hearted, public-spirited citizen is P. J. Moran of Salt Lake. Few men have been more closely associated with the upbuilding of the city and the state, and no man has contributed more largely of brains and enterprise to the splendid public improvements which have been made in Zion during the last fifteen years.

With great love for his home city, wonderful strength of character, and tremendous popularity among his fellows, he has built many enduring monuments to his genius, which will stand for generations to come. He is, in every sense of the word, an industrial captain.

Born in Yorkshire, England, January 23, 1864, the son of Laurence Moran, of Mayo county, Ireland, and of Bridget (Durkin) Moran, of County Sligo, Ireland; he was left fatherless at the age of seven, and began the struggle in the battle of life in a work shop at the age of ten. From that time until now his industrial efforts have been indefatigable. At fourteen he emigrated to this country, arriving at Baltimore in April 1878. From there he went to Cincinnati and was an apprentice to a steam fitter. He mastered his trade and worked in Chicago until 1887, when he removed to Omaha. There he stayed but a few months, and then came to Salt Lake, which has been his home ever since. He married Dolly Shoebridge of Salt Lake in 1891 and there are six children, four boys and two girls.

(Continued on Page 3.)

of late has been to send him or them word that he or they had better come home. Then on arriving the former message is repeated to "go out and rustle."

But in inspired Germany affairs are managed differently.

The thought that governs there is that preparedness must begin in the cradle, that there must be sanitary surroundings for the child and sufficient food, that it may be physically perfect.

When school age begins all children must be sent to school and by stringent laws employees are compelled to grant all lads and lasses between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years attendance in continuation schools. By this method the German child gets far more schooling than the American child.

The children of the very poor are fed. An essential thing is to see that work is provided for all the people. The Bismarck idea is followed. Said he: "A man is entitled to say: 'Give me work!' and the state is bound to give him work."

This is secured largely through co-operative labor exchanges throughout the empire. The result of this for the eight years ending in 1911 was that the unemployed in Germany ranged from 1.1 per cent to 2.9 per cent of the total wage-earning population, while in New York and Massachusetts for a like period, it ranged from 6.8 per cent to 28.1 per cent.

Of course in citing the above one does not forget that Germany's industries are thoroughly organized and no 1,500,000 new people enter there annually, most of whom need work.